

**JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.**  
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.  
The terms of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows: Cash in advance.  
THIS CITY, by carriers, per year, \$5 00  
By mail, one year, 5 00  
SIX MONTHS, 3 00  
THREE MONTHS, 1 50  
A. N. THOMSON, PUBLISHER.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 8. JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864. NUMBER 13.

**JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.**  
TERMS FOR YEAR, \$5 00.  
IN ADVANCE.  
For single copies, or for one of the largest weekly papers in the West, having the matter published in the Daily, call on the publisher, or send to the office, and you will receive a paper of surpassing excellence. We shall give in each number a correct review of the market, and make the paper a complete index of County, State and general news.

## THE NEWS.

We give some account of the strike of the engineers on the O. & C. Railroad. Gen. Grant is on his way to Nashville and Gen. Sherman was expected at Louisville. Quite a fight took place on the Chocoma River, between some of our gunboats and some rebel land batteries. We publish the order of the President making the several changes heretofore noticed. Two hundred and fifty rebel soldiers have taken the oath of allegiance in a body. Gen. Hunter declines an appointment over the department of the Pacific, and it is thought he will have command of the 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac. One hundred and fifty miles of rebel railroad communication were destroyed by Sherman's raid, and the future re-occupation of Mississippi by rebel forces rendered impossible for want of subsistence. Gold is quoted at 62 1/2.

## Anecdote of Secretary Seward.

One of our citizens, who has lately visited Washington, relates an amusing incident in which Secretary Seward and himself were the actors. Having in times past been an intimate personal acquaintance of the Secretary's, our friend was of course anxious to have an interview with him, and at once repaired to his office, but found his door placarded with a notice that there was no admittance except to members of the cabinet and foreign ambassadors on that day. Our friend (who by the way is good looking enough to be one of the Corps Diplomatique) bethought himself of a little strategy, walked unconcernedly up, opened the door and stepped into the hall, where he was met and challenged by the usher who asked him if he had not noticed the placard on the door. Certainly he had. "Did you read it?" said the usher. "Yes, sir," replied our friend. "Well then, why did you come in?" "I beg your pardon, sir, but I am a foreign minister," the usher was all bows and apologies, and at once showed him to the secretary's desk. After the interchange of cordial salutations, "Governor," said our friend "is not Wisconsin a foreign state?" "Well," said Mr. Seward good naturedly, "it is certainly a good way off." On his retiring the usher took occasion to reiterate his apologies, and assured our friend that had he known that he was a foreign minister, he should not have interrupted him so rudely.

## STATE NEWS.

The Madison Journal says: North Young, who shot a man at Beaver Dam some time since and escaped from the Dodge county jail on the night of the 29th, was arrested by under Sheriff McDougal, in this city yesterday; he had on Uncle Sam's overcoat and mixed with the soldiers to avoid detection, but the sharp eyes of McDougal, with a description in his pocket hunted him out. He at first stoutly denied being North Young but finally "came down" and owned up. His carpet sack was well filled with eatables and a huge bowie knife. The same paper says Mr. Worden and a party of three more start for Idaho on Wednesday or Thursday. A team with twelve men aboard the wagon got a ducking in 4th Lake by breaking thro' the ice, on Saturday. Horses and passengers came out shivering, but all safe. The Hudson Star says that Alex. Cockburn of that place met with a severe if not fatal accident by falling from a load of furniture, while on his way from St. Paul to Hudson. One thigh bone and two or three ribs were broken. The Prescott Journal mentions the death by drowning of Ellsworth Childs, a prominent citizen of Pierce county. The Wisconsin says the trial of Col. Lehman for damages caused by the alleged seduction of a girl named Verleine, on the Watertown road, last fall, is in progress in the Circuit Court. A young man named John Williams, from Chicago, as he says, was arrested on Saturday by officers Smith and Krieger, for passing counterfeit money—five dollar bills on the Eastern Bank of Maine. He was examined this morning and bound over in the sum of \$500, to await the action of the Grand Jury and committed in default. The Appleton Motor says: Friday or Saturday last, a little boy five or six years old, son of Mr. Deo Arcey, of the Third Ward, fell upon the point of a sharp knife, which entered his left side and penetrated his heart. He died instantly. Col. Hobart, the Fond du Lac Reporter says, is to lecture before the Young Men's Association in that city this week.

## Colored Troops to the Front.

The first regiment of colored troops raised in New York city, left on Saturday for the seat of war in Louisiana. It is not more than eight months since, that some sanguine people in that metropolis objected to the marching of a Massachusetts black regiment through its streets, for fear that white vagabonds who staid away from the war would create a disturbance with black men who had engaged to go. The July riots succeeded, in which, whilst the treasonable animus lay deeper, the surface demonstration took the form of special hostility to the negroes, and they were beaten, shot, and roasted by white desperadoes. It is frequently stated that the "world moves." Truly we live in a transition period, when the spectacle is seen in New York of a thousand black men with bayonets in their hands, quietly and unostentatiously departing for the field of action which is to solve the most important problem of the age.

## The "Normal" Theory of Slavery.

Some persons are fond of arguing in favor of Slavery, because, as they assert, "it is the normal condition of the negro race." The main strength of this argument lies in the use of a word that has lately come into use, and has a spice in it. The negroes are slaves in Africa; therefore that is their "normal condition." Yes, but the negroes are masters in Africa, and if the fact proves anything, it establishes that negroes should be holders of negro slaves, or that white men should go to Africa to own them. If the argument has any force, it may be adduced in support of anything wrong in government or morals, it is only necessary that ancient abuses existed, to justify their continuance. This is a kind of logic that can only be used with success upon the most superficial, shallow-pated people. If, considered in relation to the institution of slavery, in this country, subjection to brute force is the normal condition of the negro, then the situation of master is the "normal condition" of the whites. Slavery being the "sum of all villainies," this normal law legalizes and vindicates every species and degree of violence and crime. Any reasoning that palliates the sins forbidden in the decalogue would apply to the justification of slavery, but it can go no further with the one than with the other. The advocates of the normal theory are, in fact, in their promises and theories, in their conclusions. They have no clear perceptions of what is right and just, but are incorrigibly inclined to espouse the worst side, and labor with equal zeal and intelligence to overthrow all the received maxims of truth and virtue.

## Making History.

Events in these modern days are advancing as rapidly as the sombre shadows of night come and go. The entire civilized world is setting its face against slavery. Every day, at every hour, we are making history, to be written up in the future by the historian. What a brilliant theme! What a glowing enthusiasm will be breathed into every sentence of the written history of this age! This Government is, as yet, only an experiment, although surviving through a period of eighty years or more, but still, only an experiment. The testing is here, and now. Beneath the red glare of the flying shell, and the smoke of loud mouthed cannon, and the crash of musketry, and over the field where charging squadrons of cavalry break the thinned and filtering ranks of valiant men, the government is here and there. The government will live, the nation will be purified and the flag of the fathers "without a stripe erased," but with a score or more of added stars will float proudly in the breeze and glitter in the sun of the nineteenth century. The loud call to arms will be heard no more, the strife of battle past and the noble sentiment of the declaration of American Independence, that "all men are created equal, and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," will be realized and sanctioned by coming generations for all time. The government will no longer then be an experiment, but an established fact based on the eternal principles of justice and of humanity, pure and refined, brilliant, and sparkling as the diamond, and a beacon light to the oppressed of every nation of the earth. Such is the history we are making so rapidly in these days.

## THE LATE CAVALRY RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.

The 9th cavalry division, 11th army corps, which for the past month has been prosecuting a raid through the interior of Mississippi, has again settled down in camp along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and is already reorganized, and ready, if necessary, to take the field at a day's warning. The killed, wounded and missing, upon the late raid, will sum up about two hundred, of which number the 24 Iowa, Major Coon commanding, and the 4th regulars, under the command of Captain Bowen, lose probably one-third. A correspondent who accompanied the expedition says:

"One conviction forced itself upon my mind, during the trip: if the Government hopes to destroy the Southern rebellion, by submission, without occupying their country, they will find themselves greatly in error. The entire country south of Tallahassee, is one vast granary of corn. Millions of bushels are lying at depots, and in houses and fields on the plantations. We learn that quite a number of the people of the South are taking the oath of allegiance to the late Capt. Walker, Provost Marshal of the district. We learn that about fifteen applicants every day. These applications, in many instances, are made by Confederate soldiers. With its multiplicity of other important business, the Provost Marshal's Office of the Natchez District, is always full of applicants, and the decisions of its officers promptly and satisfactorily made. Natchez Courier, March 14th.

A PARTIZAN MILITIA.—Of the ninety-six Colonels of the New York National Guard, appointed by Gov. Seymour, that one is a Democrat.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**THE 17TH REGIMENT COMING HOME.**—This regiment is now at Cairo and will pass through this city on its way to Madison, next Thursday, the 17th inst.

**THE WEATHER** is cold, unpleasant and cheerless, but just the thing to keep back the fruit and flower buds from the ravages of an April frost. It is also good "thing on ice," keeping back the Northern snows so as to prevent a damaging flood in our River, the waters of which are even now within a foot of high water mark.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Graham has taken license as auctioneer; and, as we are informed he is a practical salesman, a good judge of farm stock and other property, those having anything to dispose of in his line, will do well by giving him a call. He also proposes to keep an "Intelligence office," a convenience much needed in our City.

**DESSICATED POTATOES.**—Messrs. Editors: I have spent nearly two years as a hospital attendant, and as the people are now requested to send vegetables south for the use of Freedmen suffering from scurvy, I wish to call attention to desiccated potatoes as a reliable article in that complaint. It is potatoes simply sliced thin and dried. They are then easily transported; easily cooked in soups, and make a very palatable and wholesome dish for either the sick or well. Potatoes put up in this way make little bulk, are quite as wholesome and much more convenient than when pickled, and my experience would make me prefer them. No food is better in scurvy complaints than potatoes, turnips, and carrots, the latter may be also prepared in the same way. Onions are also very valuable in scurvy. J. BAKER.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—Teacher's monthly report of school taught in School District No. 5, in the town of Turtle, for the month ending March 11, 1864:

Whole number of pupils enrolled..... 231  
Average daily attendance..... 225  
No. of visits received during the month..... 15

The following is the standing of pupils, upon a scale of which 20 is perfection, including scholarship only in the several classes to which their names are attached:

"A" Class in Algebra—Orrin Harvey 20, Mattie Warner 20.

"B" Class in Algebra—Libbie Miner 20, Mary Miner 20.

Class in Higher Arithmetic—Mattie Warner 20, Orrin Harvey 20.

"A" Class in Practical Arithmetic—Ada Bradley 19, Mattie Barritt 19, Carrie Treat 20, Truman Harvey 20, Stewart Harvey 20, S. A. Skinner 19, B. Class—Mattie Newkirk 16, Alphonzo Warner 19, C. Class—Virtue A. Quackenbush 17, Nancy Wright 18, Ellen Wright 17, Edgar Quackenbush 18.

Class in Analysis—Mattie Warner 20, Libbie Miner 20, Mary Miner 20.

"A" Class in Grammar—Mattie Barritt 20, Ada Bradley 20, Carrie Treat 20, B. Class—S. A. Skinner 16, Mattie Newkirk 17, Nancy Wright 18.

"A" Class in Mental Arithmetic—Ada Bradley 20, Orrin Harvey 20, Truman Harvey 19, Stewart Harvey 19, Mary Miner 20, Libbie Miner 20, Carrie Treat 20, Mattie Warner 20, S. A. Skinner 19, B. Class—Nettie Smith 19, Nancy Wright 19, Alphonzo Warner 20, C. Class—A. Ann Harvey 15, Ida Miner 20 Emma Treat 20, Freddie Park 20, John H. Quackenbush 20, Spencer Warner 20.

Class in Geography—Ada Bradley 19, Orrin Harvey 20, Libbie Miner 20, Mary Miner 20, Mattie Newkirk 18, Carrie Treat 20, Mattie Warner 20, Nancy Wright 19, B. Class—Ida Miner 20, Emma Treat 19, Nettie Smith 20, Virtue A. Quackenbush 17, Edgar Quackenbush 17, A. Ann Harvey 15, C. Class—Freddie Park 20.

Remarks.—Our present school term is drawing to a close, yet the interest which has been manifest among my pupils during the term thus far, seems not to have abated in the least; and their department continues such that the most fastidious teacher could find no fault with them.

C. M. TREAT.

**THE VISIT TO JANESVILLE.**—The teachers of this city, including Mr. Craig, the Assistant State Superintendent, sixteen in number, visited Janesville last Friday, and enjoyed a very pleasant time with the teachers there. The afternoon of Friday was spent in the Janesville schools. In the evening the teachers and a numerous party were elegantly entertained at Mr. Dickson's house. Saturday morning was spent at a teachers' meeting, and the afternoon was interestingly spent in visiting the Blind Asylum. The party from this city returned on Saturday evening, highly delighted with the pleasure of their trip, and feeling that the acquaintances formed with the teachers of the sister city would not soon be forgotten.—Madison Journal.

## BAKERY.—MR. F. SCHICKER

Has opened a bakery in this city, on the east side of North Main Street, opposite Bates' Law office, where he will furnish the community with all kinds of CAKES, CRACKERS, PIES, ETC.

Please give a call. 273m341m

## WANTED.—To Rent, a House

suitable for a small family, situated in a pleasant locality. Apply at Adel's house, opposite the Hyatt House, or address P. O. box No. 29, Janesville, Wis., March 8, 1864. dwt1246

## FOR SALE.—Two Second Hand

STEAM BOILERS, one of them a small portable boiler, the other a good sized 20 locomotive boiler. These articles may be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office. dwt1246

## BIBLES! BIBLES! RECEIVED

at the Janesville Literary Association, a large number of the celebrated Family Bibles, which we offer cheap for cash. O. J. DEARBORN.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

**PAYMENT OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.**

**Strike on the G. & C. Railroad.**

**Gen. Grant en route for Nashville.**

**SHERMAN AT LOUISVILLE.**

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House passed the bill for the payment of nearly \$100,000 to the Chippewas, Ottawa's, and the Pottawatomie Indians in March. SENATE.—Wilson reported the House bill to amend the act of July 17th, 1862, deferring the rank, pay and emoluments of certain officers, which was passed.

## FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The difficulty between officers and engineers on the Galena & Chicago Railroad seems to have arisen from the fact that, subsequently to agreement between them, made January 1st a new schedule was adopted, requiring engineers to work a greater number of hours each day than formerly. The engineers demand a return to old time, and the officers refuse. A committee of engineers, representing different roads in the North-west, have issued a circular to all roads, including the Michigan Southern, declaring that their interests and the interests of the engineers of the Galena & Chicago road are identical; and believing that the action of the Galena Road is a direct attack on engineers as a class, they are instructed by different divisions they represent to say they would sustain the engineers of the Galena Road at the sacrifice, if necessary, of their positions as engineers. The convention here is pledged in resolution that if the difficulty is not settled by noon to-morrow, they will, after arriving at the terminal stations on their respective roads, leave their engines, and consider their services no longer required by the Company. The Illinois Central and Michigan Southern replied to the circular, claiming to have no relations with the Galena Road which authorize them to interfere.

## FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Lt. Gen. Grant and chief of staff passed through here this morning enroute for Nashville. Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman is expected here to-night. Brigadier-Gen. Ewing arrived this forenoon. It is reported that Gen. Burbridge was assigned to command this post, vice Col. Bruce, relieved.

It is rumored that Kentucky will be divided into two districts, with their respective headquarters at Louisville & Lexington.—Gen. Burbridge occupying the former, and Ewing the latter.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, March 13.—A recent number of the rebel newspaper, the Mississippi—contains the following remarkable passages: Have our neighbors read the Chicago Times, New York Express, Metropolitan Record, Cincinnati Enquirer, and various other papers of the North which are exponents of the opposition to Lincoln? Have they read the speeches of Bright, Voorhees, Morrill and various others? Have they found in any of these papers or speeches, a syllable that did not breathe the most orthodox States' rights doctrine, and uncompromising opposition to coercion? These are the men we wish to encourage, and these are the men whose success will bring peace.

The following items of Southern news are derived from various sources: Howell Cobb delivered an address in Savannah on Wednesday evening last. The amount of Confederate notes funded at the Custom House in Savannah during the first five days, were nearly \$700,000; at Macon, \$2,500,000. In Talbot county, Ga., the wheat crop is poor. No cotton has been planted, save for home use. Corn planting has commenced, and a large crop will be put in.

A Convention of editors of weekly papers met at Millgrove on the 29th of February, and resolved to raise the price of subscription to weeklies to ten dollars per annum, and advertising from two to ten dollars per square.

On Saturday week, a boat containing about twenty Union soldiers landed at West Goose Creek, Florida, broke up the salt works there, and carried off the property and negroes.

The rebel General Hood narrowly escaped death while traveling to Dalton recently. A collision took place between two cars on the railroad, killed a woman, broke several arms and legs and smashed three cars. Hood was slightly injured.

## FROM RICHMOND.

New York, March 12.—The Richmond Whig, of the 9th, says that it will take about a week more to rebuild the railroad to Lee's army.

Lee has sent out his cavalry in all directions to seize everything in the shape of forage and subsistence for his troops. The circuitous route that everything has to come by railroad, renders it impossible for Lee to secure enough over one line to keep his army from suffering.

## MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCENTRATED LYE. An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up lye. Try it. For sale at the sign of the Golden Anchor, 8 West.

G. B. COLWELL.

## MACHINE OIL OF THE VERY BEST

quality, can be had at the sign of the Golden Anchor, Main street.

G. B. COLWELL.

## OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

**ATTACK ON A FEDERAL GUNBOAT.**

**The New Military Programme.**

**Increase of Soldiers' Pay.**

**RESULTS OF SHERMAN'S RAID.**

**FROM NORTH CAROLINA.**

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—The gunboat Bombshell arrived from Plymouth, North Carolina, Saturday last, from Chowan river. She reports that a crowd of negroes awaited her coming down the river; that the rebels opened on her from their batteries on the banks, rendering it impossible for her to proceed. Her commander sent to Plymouth for assistance. The gunboats Southfield, Whitehead and Massasoit were sent to the scene with 100 infantry on board. The gunboats opened on the enemy and shelled them for five hours, when the rebels dispersed and the river was open. A hundred pounder Parrot gun exploded on the Southfield, wounding two men. There were no other casualties on our vessels.

## IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Special to the New York Times.—The following important order has just been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12th.—General Order No. 98.—The President of the United States orders as follows:

1st. Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the army, and Lieutenant General U. S. Grant assigned to command the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant General Grant in the field.

2d. Major General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as chief of staff of the army, under direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General Commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3d. Major General W. T. Sherman is assigned to command of the Military Department of Mississippi, composed of the Departments of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas.

4th. Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to command of the Department of the Tennessee.

5th. In relieving Major General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approval and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A detachment of 250 rebel soldiers, prisoners of war who have taken the oath of allegiance, started for New York on a special train this evening. The military committee of the House have decided to report in favor of increasing the pay of soldiers to \$18 per month, and sergeants to 30 dollars.

Special to the Tribune.—The Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. McCook, Crittenden and Negley, at the battle of Chickamauga has reported the results of its investigations to the War Department. They find Gen. McCook did his entire duty in battle, proper, but made a mistake arising from error of judgment in going into Chattanooga.

Gen. Crittenden was held entirely blameless, and the Court speaks in commendatory terms of his conduct. His forces had been sent piecemeal to Gen. Thomas, and he found himself without a command before leaving for Chattanooga. Gen. Negley is also exonerated.

Herald's special.—Department of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, &c., have been tendered to Maj. Gen. Hunter and refused on the ground that he desires active service in the field directly against the enemy. It is believed in the re-organization of the army of the Potomac, now about being made, under Maj. Gen. Smith, Maj. Gen. Hunter will have command of the 1st corps, Gen. Hancock 2d and Gen. Warren 3d.

## FROM NORFOLK.

New York, March 15.—Herald's Norfolk letter says the late expedition resulted in the destruction of King and Queen Co. C. H. where gallant Dahlgren was ambushed and murdered on defeat of the 5th and 9th Virginia cavalry by the expedition as has already been stated. The notorious guerrilla Hob Colton was among the killed. We had none killed but half a dozen wounded.

Full details of General Sherman's raid are published in the Herald and Tribune. One hundred and fifty miles of rebel railroad communication was destroyed—this was its object. The future re-occupation of Mississippi by rebels in force is an impossibility for want of subsistence. Our forces have drawn off more than the surplus above the immediate wants of the home population. One hundred and fifty will cover our entire loss.

## THE PIRATE RAPPAHANNOCK.

PORTLAND, March 14.—Private advices state that the pirate Rappahannock left France privately February 20th. Her cruising ground is between the Equator and China.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

**Rumor of Removal of Butler.**

**Seizure of Naval Stores.**

**Arrival of the Star of the West.**

**General Hurlbut at Memphis.**

**THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.**

**IMMENSE LOSS OF COTTON BY FIRE.**

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Special to the World.—Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue, recommends a tax of 40 cents on petroleum, \$1 on distilled spirits, and 50 cents on tobacco. The same correspondent says it is rumored that General Butler will be removed from his present command. Tribune's Special.—A guard yesterday took possession of the Naval Store in Washington, by order of Secretary Welles, and arrested several clerks of navy agents to serve as witnesses against Savage and parties in New York and Philadelphia, charged with swindling the government of naval contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—House took up the Senate bill providing that franking privilege of President and Vice President shall extend to and cover all mail matter to or from either; passed.

It was asserted in debate yesterday, that neither the President or Secretary had recommended the sale of surplus gold. This is a mistake, for the Secretary not only asked for but urged the passage of a bill for this purpose.

## FROM VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, March 12.—Gen. Hurlbut and staff arrived from Vicksburg last night. He has taken his old quarters, and expects to remain some time. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition which left Vicksburg some days since.

Gen. Sherman is at the Yazoo House. He will review the Memphis enrolled Militia this evening.

The Arkansas election takes place to-morrow. The Congressional candidates are Dr. Jacks, 1st district; A. A. C. Rogers, W. D. Snow and Dr. Bollant, 2d; J. M. Johnson, 3d.

McCook's cotton shed and a quantity of cotton was burned this morning. Lost, \$20,000.

Twenty-seven ironclads are now at the mouth of Red River.

## FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 15.—The ship Star of the West, from Liverpool, reports, on March 7th, seeing an Italian frigate supposed to be the Regalante, in a sinking condition. By request, said by her all night, but in the morning could not discover any vestige of her.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 14.—General Meade returned to the army to-day. His health seems to be excellent, and the reports in regard to his resignation are said to be without foundation.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**AS USUAL**

## THE FIRST NEW GOODS

In the city this season. We have this day received 10 packages of

**Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings!**

—FOR—

## GENTS' WEAR!

which far surpass anything of the kind ever received by us, all of which will be

**SOLD AT OLD PRICES!**

Goods wanting anything in this line of our business cannot fail to be suited at the first look, for they are

**AHEAD OF ANY GOODS**

of the kind ever brought to this city. Also a large line of

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES**

for Military purposes. Gentlemen requiring anything in this line are requested to give us a call, for

**We Can Beat the World on Good Fits!**

For the proof of this, we give you the entire community.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

## GOLD PENS!—Another Large

lot of John Taylor's Celebrated and Warranted GOLD PENS, just received at

THOMSON & ROBERTS.

Those in want of a first rate pen will do well to try Taylor's pens before purchasing any other.

J. L. DARLINGTON.

## PIANO-FORTES!—I have on exhibi-

tion at my Music Store, No. 2, Myers Block, some of the finest and cheapest PIANOS ever offered in this market, for sale cheap.

J. L. DARLINGTON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SOCIAL DANCE.**—The Members of the Thirtieth Regiment at home on furlough will give a social dance at the Hyatt House, on Monday evening the 17th inst. A general invitation is given. Tickets, 10 cents. No refreshments. For tickets for the benefit of Co. E.

## METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS

—AND—

## BRASS BAND!

**Champion Troupe of the Age!**

Lappin's Hall, Wednesday Ev., Mar. 16.

Observe the following array of talent:

U. W. Dehon, Mat. McCullum,  
John Fielding, James Mallon,  
Signor Virelli, Clara Coville,  
Signor Hertz, Alex. Dumont,  
U. B



# Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

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One hundred and fifty miles of rebel railroad communication were destroyed by Sherman's raid, and the future re-occupation of Mississippi by rebel forces rendered impossible for want of subsistence.  
Gold is quoted at 122.

## Anecdote of Secretary Seward.

One of our citizens, who has lately visited Washington, relates an amusing incident in which Secretary Seward and himself were the actors. Having, in times past been an intimate personal acquaintance of the Secretary's, our friend was of course anxious to have an interview with him, and at once repaired to his office, but found his door placarded with a notice that there was no admittance except to members of the cabinet and foreign ambassadors on that day. Our friend (who by the way is good looking enough to be one of the *Corps Diplomatique*) betook himself to a little strategy, walked unconcernedly up, opened the door and stepped into the hall, where he was met and challenged by the usher who asked him if he had not noticed the placard on the door. Certainly he had. "Did you read it?" said the usher. "Yes, sir," replied our friend. "Well then, why did you come in?" "I beg your pardon, sir, but I am a foreign minister." The usher was all bows and apologies, and at once showed him to the Secretary's desk. After the interchange of cordial salutations, "Governor," said our friend, "is not Wisconsin a foreign state?" "Well," said Mr. Seward good naturedly, "it is certainly a good way off." On his retiring the usher took occasion to reiterate his apologies, and assured our friend that had he known that he was a foreign minister, he should not have interrupted him so rudely.

## STATE NEWS.

The Madison Journal says: North Young, who shot a man at Beaver Dam some time since and escaped from the Dodge county jail on the night of the 29th, was arrested by Sheriff McDougall, in this city yesterday; he had on Uncle Sam's overcoat and mixed with the soldiers to avoid detection, but the sharp eyes of McDougall, with a description in his pocket, hunted him out. He at first stoutly denied being North Young but finally "came down" and owned up. His carpet sack was well filled with eatables and a huge bowie knife. The same paper says Mr. Worden and a party of three more, start for Idaho on Wednesday or Thursday. A team with twelve men aboard the wagon got a ducking in 4th Lake by breaking through the ice, on Saturday. Horses and passengers came out shivering, but all safe. The Hudson Star says that Alex. Cockburn of that place met with a severe if not fatal accident by falling from a load of furniture, while on his way from St. Paul to Hudson. One thigh bone and two or three ribs were broken. The Prescott Journal mentions the death by drowning of Ellisworth Childs, a prominent citizen of Pierce county. The Wisconsin says the trial of Col. Lehman for damages caused by the alleged seduction of a girl named Verleiden, on the Watertown road, last fall, is in progress in the Circuit Court. A young man named John Williams, from Chicago, as he says, was arrested on Saturday by officers Smith and Krieke, for passing counterfeit money—five dollar bills on the Eastern Bank of Maine. He was examined this morning and bound over in the sum of \$500, to await the action of the Grand Jury and committed in default. The Appleton Motor says: Friday or Saturday last, a little boy five or six years old, son of Mr. Dee Arcey, of the Third Ward, fell upon the point of a sharp knife, which entered his left side and penetrated his heart. He died instantly. Col. Hobart, the Ford in Lac Reporter says, is to lecture before the Young Men's Association in that city this week.

**COLORADO TROOPS TO THE FRONT.**—The first regiment of colored troops raised in New York city, left on Saturday for the seat of war in Louisiana. It is not more than eight months since, that some sagacious people in that metropolis objected to the marching of a Massachusetts black regiment through its streets, for fear that white vagabonds who staid away from the war would create a disturbance with black men who had engaged to go. The July riots succeeded, in which, whilst the reasonable animus lay deeper, the surface demonstration took the form of special hostility to the negroes, and they were beaten, shot, and roasted by white desperadoes. It is frequently stated that the "world moves." Truly we live in a transition period, when the spectacle is seen in New York of a thousand black men with bayonets in their hands, quietly and unostentatiously departing. For the field of action which is to solve the most important problem of the age.

## The "Normal" Theory of Slavery.

Some persons are fond of arguing in favor of Slavery, because, as they assert, "this is the normal condition of the negro race." The main strength of this argument lies in the use of a word that has lately come into use, and has a spice in it. The negroes are slaves in Africa; therefore that is their "normal condition." Yes, but the negroes are masters in Africa, and if the fact proves anything, it establishes that negroes should be holders of negro slaves; or that white men should go to Africa to own them. If the argument has any force, it may be adduced in support of anything wrong, in government or morals, it is only necessary that ancient abuses existed, to justify their continuance. This is a kind of logic that can only be used with success upon the most "superficial, shallow-pated people. If, considered in relation to the institution of slavery, in this country, subjection to brute force is the normal condition of the negro, then the situation of master is the "normal condition" of the whites. Slavery being the "sun in all villainy," this normal law legalizes and vindicates every species and degree of violence and crime. Any reasoning that palliates the sins forbidden in the decalogue would apply to the justification of slavery, but it can go no further with the one than with the other. The advocates of the normal theory are lame, in their premises and "illogical" in their conclusions. They have no clear preceptions of what is right and just, but are incurably inclined to espouse the worst side, and labor with equal zeal and intelligence to overthrow all the received maxims of truth and virtue.

## Making History.

Events in these modern days are advancing as rapidly as the sombre shadows of night come and go. The entire civilized world is setting its face against slavery. Every day, at every hour, we are making history to be written up in the future by the historian. What a brilliant theme! What a glowing enthusiasm will be breathed into every sentence of the written history of this age! This Government is, as yet, only an experiment, although surviving through a period of eighty years or more, but still, only an experiment. The testing is here, and now. Beneath the red glare of the flying shell, and the smoke of loud mouthed cannon, and the crash of musketry, and over the field where charging squadrons of cavalry break the thinned and faltering ranks of valiant foemen, the trying is here and there. The government will live, the nation will be purified and the flag of the fathers "without a stripe erased," but with a score or more of added stars will float proudly in the breeze and glitter in the sun of the nineteenth century. The loud call to arms will be heard no more, the strife of battle past and the noble sentiment of the declaration of American Independence, that "all men are created equal, and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," will be realized and sanctioned by coming generations for all time. The government will no longer then be an experiment, but an established fact based on the eternal principles of justice and of humanity, pure and refined, brilliant and sparkling as the diamond, and a beacon light to the oppressed of every nation of the earth. Such is the history we are making so rapidly in these days.

We believe we were guilty of "congratulating the readers of the Madison Patriot upon the retirement of Geo. Hyer from the editorship of this paper, and of the accession of Mr. Carpenter to his place. We take it all back. It was a *lapsus penne*, if nothing worse. Save an occasional exception, the whole tenor of its editorial articles is calculated, if not designed, to destroy all confidence in the government and to paralyze every effort to put down the rebellion. Party animosity is more mighty with it than any and all considerations of country, or candor towards its political opponents.

**THE LATE CAVALRY RAID IN MISSISSIPPI.**—The 9th cavalry division, 11th army corps, which for the past month has been prosecuting a raid through the interior of Mississippi, has again been thrust down in camp along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and is already reorganized, and ready, if necessary, to take the field at a day's warning. The killed, wounded and missing upon the late raid, will sum up about two hundred, of which number the 2d Iowa, Major Coon commanding, and the 4th regulars, under the command of Captain Bowen, lose probably one-third. A correspondent who accompanied the expedition says:

"One conviction forced itself upon my mind, during the trip, if the Government hoped to starve the Southern Confederacy into submission, without occupying their country, they will find themselves greatly in error. The entire country south of Tallahatche, is one vast granary of corn. Millions of bushels are lying at depots, and in houses and fields on the plantations. We learn that quite a number of the people of the South are taking the oath of allegiance to late Capt. Walker, Provost Marshal of this District. We learn that about fifteen applicants every day. These applications, in many instances, are made by Confederate soldiers. With its multiplicity of other important business, the Provost Marshal's Office of the Natchez District, is always full of applicants, and the decisions of its officers promptly and satisfactorily made. Natchez Courier, March 14th.

**A PARTIZAN MILITIA.**—Of the ninety-six Colonels of the New York National Guard, appointed by Gov. Seymour, a third are "Democrats."

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**THE 17TH REGIMENT COMING HOME.**—This regiment is now at Cairo and will pass through this city on its way to Madison, next Thursday, the 17th inst.

**THE WEATHER IS GOLD, UNPLEASANT AND cheerless, but just the thing to keep back the fruit and flower beds from the ravages of an April frost. It is also good "thing on ice," keeping back the Northern snows so as to prevent a damaging flood in our River, the waters of which are even now within a foot of high water mark.**

**SOMETHING NEW.**—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. Graham has taken license as auctioneer; and as we are informed he is a practical salesman, a good judge of farm stock and other property, those having anything to dispose of in his line, will do well by giving him a call.  
He also proposes to keep an "Intelligence office," a convenience much needed in our City.

**DESSERTED POTATOES.**—Messrs. Editors:—I have spent nearly two years as a hospital attendant, and as the people are now requested to send vegetables south for the use of Freedmen suffering from scurvy, I wish to call attention to desiccated potatoes as a reliable article in that complaint. It is potatoes simply sliced thin and dried. They are then easily transported; easily cooked in soups, and make a very palatable and wholesome dish for either the sick or well. Potatoes put up in this way make little bulk, are quite as wholesome and much more convenient than when pickled, and my experience would make me prefer them. No food is better in scurvy complaints than potatoes, turnips, and carrots, the latter may be also prepared in the same way. Onions are also very valuable in scurvy.  
J. BAKER.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—Teacher's monthly report of school taught in School District No. 5, in the town of Tuttle, for the month ending March 11, 1864:

Whole number of pupils enrolled..... 38  
Average daily attendance..... 29 2/3  
No. of letters received during the month..... 10  
The following is the standing of pupils, upon a scale of which 20 is perfection, including scholarship only in the several classes to which their names are attached:

"A" Class in Algebra—Orrin Harvey 20, Mattie Warner 20.  
"B" Class in Algebra—Libbie Miner 20, Mary Miner 20.  
Class in Higher Arithmetic—Hattie Warner 20, Orrin Harvey 20.  
"A" Class in Practical Arithmetic—Ada Bradley 19, Mattie Barritt 19, Carrie Treat 20, Truman Harvey 20, Stewart Harvey 20, S. A. Skinner 19, B. Class—Hattie Newkirk 16, Alphonzo Warner 19, C. Class—Virtue A. Quackenbush 17, Nancy Wright 18, Ellen Wright 17, Edgar Quackenbush 18.  
Class in Analysis—Hattie Warner 20, Libbie Miner 20, Mary Miner 20.  
"A" Class in Grammar—Mattie Barritt 20, Ada Bradley 20, Carrie Treat 20, B. Class—S. A. Skinner 16, Hattie Newkirk 17, Nancy Wright 18.  
"A" Class in Mental Arithmetic—Ada Bradley 20, Orrin Harvey 20, Truman Harvey 19, Stewart Harvey 19, Mary Miner 20, Hattie Newkirk 18, Carrie Treat 20, Mattie Warner 20, S. A. Skinner 19, B. Class—Ada Miner 20, Emma Treat 19, Nettie Smith 20, Virtue A. Quackenbush 17, Edgar Quackenbush 17, A. Ann Harvey 15, C. Class—Freddie Park 20.  
Remarks.—Our present school term is drawing to a close, yet the interest which has been manifested among pupils during the term thus far, seems not to have abated in the least; and their deportment continues such that the most fastidious teacher could find no fault with them.  
C. M. TREAT.

**THE VISIT TO JANESVILLE.**—The teachers of this city, including Mr. Craig, the Assistant State Superintendent, sixteen in number, visited Janesville last Friday, and enjoyed a very pleasant time with the teachers here. The afternoon of Friday was spent in the Janesville schools. In the evening the teachers and a numerous party were elegantly entertained at Mr. Dickinson's house. Saturday morning was spent at a teachers' meeting, and the afternoon was interestingly spent in visiting the Blind Asylum. The party from this city returned on Saturday evening, highly delighted with the pleasure of their trip, and feeling that the acquaintance formed with the teachers of the sister city would not soon be forgotten.—Madison Journal.

**BAKERY.**—MR. F. SCHICKER has opened a bakery in this city, on the east side of North Main Street, opposite Bates' Law office, where he will furnish the community with all kinds of cakes, crackers, pies, etc.  
—Please give a call. 273mrd41c

**WANTED.**—To Rent, a House suitable for a small family, situated in a pleasant locality. Apply at Adell Bros, opposite the Hyatt House, or address P. O. box 59. dwt1246

**FOR SALE.**—Two Second Hand FURNACE BOILERS, one of them a small portable boiler, the other a good sized 20 horse locomotive boiler. These articles may be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office. dwt1246

**BIBLES! BIBLES! RECEIVED**—Twenty, at the Janesville Literary Emporium, a large volume of Hurd's Celebrated Family Bibles, which we offer cheap. O. J. DRABORN.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PAYMENT OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Strike on the G. & C. Railroad!

Gen. Grant en route for Nashville!

SHERMAN AT LOUISVILLE!

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House passed the bill for the payment of nearly \$100,000 to the Chippewas, Ottawa, and the Pottowattomies Indians in March.

SENATE.—Wilson reported the House bill to amend the act of July 17th, 1862, deferring the rank, pay and emoluments of certain officers, which was passed.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The difficulty between officers and engineers on the Galena & Chicago Railroad seems to have arisen from the fact that, subsequently to agreement between them, made January 1st a new schedule was adopted, requiring engineers to work a greater number of hours each day than formerly. The engineers demand a return to old time, and the officers refuse. A committee of engineers, representing different roads in the North-west, have issued a circular to all roads, including the Michigan Southern, declaring that their interests and the interests of the engineers of the Galena & Chicago road are identical; and believing that the action of the Galena Road is a direct attack on engineers as a class, they are instructed by different divisions they represent to say they would sustain the engineers, if necessary, of their positions as engineers. The convention here is pledged in resolution that if the difficulty is not settled by noon to-morrow, they will, after arriving at the terminal stations on their respective roads, leave their engines, and consider their services no longer required by the Company. The Illinois Central and Michigan Southern replied to the circular, claiming to have no relations with the Galena Road which authorize them to interfere.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Lt. Gen. Grant and chief of staff passed through here this morning en route for Nashville.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman is expected here to-night.

Brigadier Gen. Ewing arrived this forenoon.

It is reported that Gen. Burbridge was assigned to command this post, vice Col. Bruce, removed.

It is rumored that Kentucky will be divided into two districts, with their respective headquarters at Louisville & Lexington.—Gen. Burbridge occupying the former, and Ewing the latter.

FROM THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, March 13.—A recent number of the rebel newspaper, the *Mississippi*, contains the following remarkable passages:

Have our neighbors read the Chicago Times, New York Express, Metropolitan Record, Cincinnati Enquirer, and various other papers of the North which are expressions of the opposition to Lincoln? Have they read the speeches of Bright, Voorhees, Morrill and various others? Have they ever found in any of these papers or speeches, a syllable that did not breathe the most orthodox States' rights doctrine, and uncompromising opposition to coercion? These are the men we wish to encourage, and these are the men whose success will bring peace.

The following items of Southern news are derived from various sources: Howell Cobb delivered an address in Savannah on Wednesday evening last.

The amount of Confederate notes funded at the Custom House in Savannah during the first five days, were nearly \$700,000; at Macon, \$2,500,000. In Talbot county, Ga., the wheat crop is poor. No cotton has been planted, save for home use. Corn planting has commenced, and a large crop will be put in.

A convention of editors of weekly papers met at Milledgeville on the 22d of February, and resolved to raise the price of subscription to weeklies to ten dollars per annum, and advertising from two to ten dollars per square.

On Saturday week, a boat containing about twenty Union soldiers landed at West Goose Creek, Florida, broke up the salt works there, and carried off the proprietors and negroes.

The rebel General Hood narrowly escaped death while traveling to Dalton recently. A collision took place between two cars on the railroad, killed a woman, broke several arms and legs and smashed three cars. Hood was slightly injured.

FROM RICHMOND.

New York, March 12.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 9th, says that it will take about a week more to rebuild the railroad to Lee's army.

Lee has sent out his cavalry in all directions to seize everything in the shape of forage and subsistence for his troops. He is circuitous route that everything has to come by railroad, renders it impossible for Lee to secure enough over one line to keep his army from suffering.

**MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!**—CONCENTRATED LYE.—An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of putting up lye. For sale at the sign of the Golden Mount, Main Street. C. H. COLWELL.

**MACHINE OIL** of the very best quality, can be had at the sign of the Golden Mount, Main Street. C. H. COLWELL.

## OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

ATTACK ON A FEDERAL GUNBOAT!

The New Military Programme!

Increase of Soldiers' Pay!!

RESULTS OF SHERMAN'S RAID

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Fortress Monroe, March 14.—The gunboat *Bombardier* arrived from Plymouth, North Carolina, Saturday last, from Chowan river. She reports that a crowd of negroes awaited her coming down the river; that the rebels opened on her from their batteries on the banks, rendering it impossible for her to proceed. Her commander sent to Plymouth for assistance. The gunboats *Southfield*, *Whitehead* and *Massachusetts* were sent to the scene with 100 infantry on board. The gunboats opened on the enemy and shelled them for five hours, when the rebels dispersed and the river was open. A hundred powder Parrot gun exploded on the *Southfield*, wounding two men. There were no other casualties on our vessels.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Special to the New York Times.—The following important order has just been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 13th.—General Order No. 98.—The President of the United States orders as follows:

1st. Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the army, and Lieutenant General U. S. Grant assigned to command the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant General Grant in the field.

2d. Major General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as chief of staff of the army, under direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General Commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

3d. Major General W. T. Sherman is assigned to command of the Military Department of Mississippi, composed of the Departments of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas.

4th. Major General J. B. McPherson is assigned to command of the Department of the Tennessee.

5th. In relieving Major General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approval and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A detachment of 250 rebel soldiers, prisoners of war who have taken the oath of allegiance, started for New York on a special train this evening.

The military committee of the House have decided to report in favor of increasing the pay of soldiers to \$18 per month, and sergeants to 30 dollars.

Special to the Tribune.—The Court of Inquiry, appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. McCook, Crittenden and Negley, at the battle of Chickamauga has reported the results of its investigations to the War Department. They find Gen. McCook did his entire duty in battle, proper, but made a mistake arising from error of judgment in going into Chattanooga.

Gen. Crittenden was held entirely blameless, and the Court speaks in commendatory terms of his conduct. His forces had been sent piecemeal to Gen. Thomas, and he found himself without a command before leaving for Chattanooga. Gen. Negley is also exonerated.

Herald's special.—Department of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, &c., have been tendered to Maj. Gen. Hunter and refused on the ground that he desires active service in the field directly against the enemy. It is believed in the re-organization of the army of the Potomac, now about being made, under Maj. Gen. Smith, Maj. Gen. Hunter will have command of the 1st corps, Gen. Hancock 2d and Gen. Warren 3d.

FROM NORFOLK.

New York, March 15.—Herald's Norfolk letter says the late expedition resulted in the destruction of King and Queen Co. G. H. where gallant Dahlgren was ambushed and murdered on defeat of the 5th and 9th Virginia cavalry by the expedition as has already been stated. The notorious guerrilla Bob Colton was among the killed. We had none killed and but half a dozen wounded.

Full details of General Sherman's raid are published in the *Herald* and *Tribune*. One hundred and fifty miles of rebel railroad communication was destroyed. This was its object. The future re-occupation of Mississippi by rebels in force is an impossibility for want of subsistence. Our forces have drawn off more than the surplus above the immediate wants of the home population. One hundred and fifty will cover our entire loss.

THE PIRATE RAPPAHANNOCK.

PONCE DE ARR, March 14.—Private advices state that the pirate Rappahannock left Francis privately February 20th. Her cruising ground is between the Equator and Cape of Good Hope.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Removal of Butler!

Seizure of Naval Stores!

Arrival of the Star of the West!

General Harburt at Memphis!

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION!

IMMENSE LOSS OF COTTON BY FIRE!

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Special to the World.—Commissioner Lewis, of the Internal Revenue, recommends a tax of 40 cents on petroleum, \$1 on distilled spirits, and 50 cents on tobacco.

The same correspondent says it is rumored that General Butler will be removed from his present command.

Tribune's Special.—A guard yesterday took possession of the Naval Store in Washington, by order of Secretary Welles, and arrested several clerks of navy agents to serve as witnesses against Savage and parties in New York and Philadelphia, charged with swindling the government of naval contracts.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—House took up the Senate bill providing that franking privilege of President and Vice President shall extend to and cover all mail matter to or from either; passed.

It was asserted in debate yesterday, that neither the President or Secretary had recommended the sale of surplus gold. This is a mistake, for the Secretary not only asked for but urged the passage of a bill for this purpose.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Memphis, March 12.—Gen. Harburt and staff arrived from Vicksburg last night. He has taken his old quarters, and expects to remain some time. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition which left Vicksburg some days since.

Gen. Sherman is at the Yazoo House. He will review the Memphis enrolled Militia this evening.

The Arkansas election takes place to-morrow. The Congressional candidates are Dr. Jacks, 1st district, A. A. C. Rogers, W. D. Snow and Dr. Belloat, 2d; J. M. Johnson, 3d.

McCook's cotton shed and a quantity of cotton was burned this morning. Loss, \$20,000.

Twenty-seven ironclads are now at the mouth of Red River.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 15.—The ship *Star of the West*, from Liverpool, reports, on March 7th, seeing an Italian frigate supposed to be the *Regatantimo*, in a sinking condition. By request, stated by her all night, but in the morning could not discover any vestige of her.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 14.—General Meade returned to the army to-day. His health seems to be excellent, and the reports in regard to his resignation are said to be without foundation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS USUAL

THE FIRST NEW GOODS

In the city this season. We have this day received 10 packages of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings!

FOR—

GENTS' WEAR!

which far surpass anything of the kind ever received by us, all of which will be

SOLD AT OLD PRICES!

Gents wanting anything in this line or our business cannot fail to be suited at the first look, for they are

AHEAD OF ANY GOODS

of the kind ever brought to this city. Also a large line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

for Military purposes. Gentlemen requiring anything in this line are requested to give us a call, for

We Can Beat the World on Good Fits!

For the proof of this, we give you the entire command of

GOLD PENS!—Another Large Invoice of John Falsy's Celebrated and Warranted GOLD PENS, just received at SUTHERLAND'S.

These pens are of a first rate quality and will do all that is required of them. Buy them before purchasing any other.

PIANO-FORTES.—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, No. 2, Myers Block, a grand and cheap PIANO, over 1000 in this market, for sale cheap.

J. L. DARLING.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIAL DANCE.—The Members of the Thirteenth Regiment at home on furlough will give a social dance at the Hyatt House, on Monday evening, the 21st inst. A general invitation is given. Last J. H. Warner has purchased forty tickets for the benefit of Co. A.

METROPOLITAN MINSTRELS

BRASS BAND!

Champion Troupe of the Age!

Lapin's Hall, Wednesday Ev., Mar. 16.

Observe the following array of talent:

G. W. Dehorn, Mat. McCollum, John Fielding, John Mallon, Signor Viraldi, Clara Corvill, Signor Herr, Mrs. Francastri, G. B. Price, Alex. Dumont, Mlle. Delmar.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. Admission 25 cents. No half price.

282mrd42c

W. C. DAYTE, Business Manager.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!

AT THE NEW STORE!



**UNION STATE CONVENTION.**  
A State Convention is hereby called to assemble in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst. The Convention will be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst. The Convention will be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst.

**SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.**  
The Union electors of the town of Albany, Harbison, and the town of Albany, Harbison, are requested to send the usual number of delegates to a District Convention to be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst. The Convention will be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst.

**TOWN OF JANEVILLE.**  
The Republican Union electors of the town of Janesville are requested to meet at the Rock River House, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst. The Convention will be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst.

**TOWN OF BRADFORD.**  
The Republican Union electors of the town of Bradford are requested to meet at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst. The Convention will be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst.

**TOWN OF HARMONY.**  
The Republican Union electors of the town of Harmony are requested to meet at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst. The Convention will be held at the City of Albany, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Union people of this State in the National Union Convention, which meets at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 20th inst.

**What are the Signs of Success?**  
None, we believe, are so sanguine as to claim that the campaign of 1864 has opened auspiciously. Where our military movements have not ended in positive disaster, they have failed to accomplish what everybody expected of them, or at any rate what we had great reason to expect of them. Though we have in two or three instances inflicted serious blows upon the enemy, we have yet done him no irreparable injury, nor gained any positive success. Charleston yet remains undestroyed in the hands of our foes; our prisoners at Richmond still look in vain to us for deliverance; Mobile is untouched, and we have no cheering accounts from Texas.

These may be considered as sombre views of the matter, but they are no more than the facts present to us. We have been among those who have believed that this year was to see the end of the war, and we believe so still. It is yet early in the season. Although many of our movements have proved to be failures, we have not yet had the mortification to meet with any such great reverses as characterized the beginning of the war. We have at least held our own, which is more than the rebels have done, and we are all the time rapidly increasing the strength and efficiency of our armies. To the veterans that are constantly re-enlisting, we are every day adding new recruits by thousands, and they are streaming forward, veterans and recruits, to take their places in front, ready for the great general onset that is shortly to be made. We cannot but vastly outnumber our enemies, and in the morale of the two armies there can be no comparison. Driven, as a large share of their men are, into the ranks, and staying there only by actual compulsion; many of them only waiting a good opportunity to desert, or strength and concert for mutiny, how can they stand up, man for man, against those who voluntarily, and from principle and patriotic love of their Government, have placed themselves in the ranks with the firm resolution to protect and defend that Government to the end?

These are considerations of encouragement and hope. But what, just at this juncture, and in connection with the strength and quality of our army, is calculated to be the most cheering sign of success, in the change that has now taken place in the commanders who are to control the movements of this army? Gen. Halleck, who has never been looked upon with general favor, and who has now come to be regarded by all parties as incompetent for the place he has occupied, is superseded by Gen. Grant, who has all the time been increasing in popular favor. The people have confidence in him. They have reason to have confidence in him. They have learned by experience that whatever he undertakes, he will prosecute perseveringly and vigorously to its final and thorough accomplishment. He will make no boy's play of it. If Richmond is the first point of attack, Richmond will be taken. Impossible was left out of his dictionary. He determines in the beginning to win, and win he must, and when he has met with one brilliant success, he does not sit down, satisfied that he has fulfilled his destiny, but goes on conquering and to conquer.

Let the country then rally around Gen. Grant. Let him be sustained in the field, in the cabinet and in the hearts of the people, and the light of success will shine upon us. We have the strength and the means to properly exerted and employed. This is to be directed now by one great military mind, in which we all have faith and confidence. Cross purposes are no longer to embarrass our military movements, nor is the old foggy in the chief generalship of

**A Cavalry Fight in Baltimore.**  
The American of a late date contains the following:  
"Considerable excitement occurred in the Western limits of the city last night, occasioned by a fight between a portion of the Connecticut cavalry and the first Maryland cavalry. Both pistols and rifles were freely used, and several of the Connecticut cavalry were badly wounded in the melee. The fight commenced about midnight, and occasional skirmishing took place throughout the night, the officers of both regiments exerting themselves to the utmost to quell the disturbance. At one time regular volleys were fired, and the shouting and yelling of the contestants kept the residents of the vicinity of West Baltimore in constant alarm.

The excitement became so great that the officers lost all command for a time of their men, and those that escaped from camp were prowling around all night endeavoring to get a shot at each other. The cause of the disturbance is said to be the fact that the Connecticut Cavalry, which had been for more than a year on Provost duty in Baltimore, has been ordered to the front, while the First Maryland Cavalry, which has been for two years on active duty with the Army of the Potomac, and in the Shenandoah Valley, has taken their place as Provost Guard. The Connecticut Cavalry will leave to-day for their new field of duty.

**Rich Correspondence.**  
The Jewish Messenger of New York publishes a rich correspondence between the editor and Major General Butler. The former wrote to inquire why the latter, in his report of the capture of a number of blockade runners, recently, went out of his way to specify the religion of the parties offending? The General disavows any intention of singling out the Jews by calling them Jews. The phrase, he says, was meant to designate nationality, and not religion—as one would say five Irishmen, five Germans, or five Italians. He always considered the Jews a nationality, though possessing no country. There may be among the Jews of the South some dishonest ones engaged in contraband trade. And it may be reverently remembered that, when the Savior, aided by Omnipotence, undertook to choose twelve confidential friends from among that nation, he got one that "was a thief and had a devil." The General also reminds his correspondent that there are no Jews in the confederate cabinet—Benjamin and Memminger.

The editor of the Messenger again writes to correct the statement as to the two Jews in Jeff. Davis' Cabinet; likewise to remind the General that a pattern of distinction in the Christian Church is a Major-General in the Rebel army, and that Davis himself professes to be a member of the Episcopal communion. There is but one Jew in the Cabinet, Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Memminger is an Episcopalian.

Gen. Butler admits that he stands corrected, and admits the fairness of the hit in regard to General Polk and Jeff. Davis, "both being members of the Christian Church, and whose services I attend." This concludes the correspondence.

The Chattanooga Gazette states that between the point of Lookout Mountain and Bridgeport, down the valley of the Tennessee, lie twenty-five miles of dead mules in one continuous string—the head of the first carcass lying on the "quarter-deck" of the one beyond him, and so on throughout the entire distance. The Gazette says: "Just imagine a convulsion of nature of sufficient magnitude to bury these remains as they now lie, and phoney the phelinx of a future Agassiz, who in his geological researches strikes either the fossil, and attempts to connect the dead 'mule.' Won't it knock the socks off the saurians of the diluvial period? Twenty-five miles of vertebrae, with two pedal arrangements every three feet! What a bully side-show for a future circus!"

**A PROVIDENT MUSE.**—A friend of ours was boasting the other day of the possession of several relics of the war, and among the rest a piece of a shell from Sumter. "By the way," said his friend, "I have a shell I can give you, from Palisade," and going behind the counter he pulled the shell out from among some rubbish, when a mouse leaped out from the hole and escaped. "Somewhat surprised," he explored the interior with a stick, and found a nest of eleven dozen young mice inside, and eleven dollars in postal currency, that he had at times missed from his drawer. The new currency was untouched, while the old was somewhat nibbled by the little marauder, who had found his way into the drawer by a small opening over the rear end of it.—*South Saturday Gazette.*

**The Poor Man's War.**—In a speech at Philadelphia last Thursday, Gen. Hancock said:  
"This war is essentially the poor man's war. When it is over a higher degree of prosperity will be open to him; a much larger field will be within his grasp. In reference to the continuation of the rebellion, he thought that it would not last more than another year. It is to the great interest of every hard-working son of toil to help with his muscle—to have the war prosecuted vigorously—which will insure peace in a shorter space of time than if they remain lukewarm. Their forefathers lived for posterity; let us venerate them; let us hand down to millions yet unborn a noble country improved by age. The man who does not assist in suppressing the rebellion certainly cannot legally or morally claim as a right the blessings which we enjoy."

**THE SUPPORT OF THE REBELLION.**—"If our cause is just, it must triumph," says the Richmond Whig. "If it be not just, then the greater portion of the enlightened world is deceived. On moral grounds the justice of our cause has been vindicated by the ablest intellects in Europe and by the best men in the North. England, the Father of Abolitionism, has sustained us; France, as thoroughly anti-slavery as England, though not like her, a propagandist, has sustained us. Fernando Wood, Franklin Pierce, Seymour of Connecticut sustain us, in the moral issue at least. 'Phis sustained, we shall indeed lack manhood if we fail to meet this last hour of trial bravely and hopefully.'"

**SERVICES OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.**—While Copperhead journals are engaged in degrading our negro soldiers, the latter are doing more to put down the rebellion and secure the future safety of the Union than all the "Democratic" editors in the land ever dreamed of doing. By their labors, since the fall of Vicksburg last summer, fortifications have been constructed at that place and other commanding points on the Mississippi River of such strength as absolutely to insure our future control of that stream. Before any more is said in derogation of the negro troops, their defenders had better emulate their zeal and devotion in putting down the rebellion.—*Brooklyn Union.*

**SEEDING DOWN WITH SPRING GRAIN.**—Grass stands a dry summer better when sown in autumn than in spring. Still this cannot always be done, and we must sow grain-seed at this season. If sown alone on spring plowed land, the soil should be well mellowed and a great abundance of seed put on. Farmers seldom use enough seed. After sowing, light soils should be rolled, and heavy ones should be harrowed or let alone altogether. If sown with spring grain, there should also be a liberal quantity of grain heaped. The variations must of course depend on the land and the demands of the farm. For permanent meadow, the greater the number of kinds, the better. The grass seed should be sown after the grain is covered, and left upon the surface to be washed in by the rains. A light dressing of gypsum and wood-ashes is very beneficial after the grain is well up and covers the ground somewhat.

**CLOVER SOWN ON WINTER GRAIN.**—When the frost is fairly out of the ground and the soil is left light and porous, the seed of clover may be sown. If a light fall of snow can be taken advantage of, this is the best, for the seed may be sown, and the uniformity of the cast regulated. A few days after sowing, roll dry soil—that is after the snow is off, and of course when no frost remains and when cattle can go upon the ground. It both benefits the ground and covers the seed. Sixteen pounds of seed to the acre is not too much on a good clayey loam.

**THE REMAINS OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.**  
[From Brewster's Knoxville Whig, February 20.]  
For the last forty years Eastern Pottomac has been cursed with an aristocracy, whose headquarters have been Knoxville, and whose consciousness of superiority has been sticking out whenever a family owned from three to ten kinky-headed negroes. This was an aristocracy founded alone upon the nigger, and so far has it carried its insolence for years, that when one of these "upper tens" would speak to the wife or daughter of an honest mechanic or a laboring man, they have regarded their act of speaking as one of great condescension.

It is not sufficient for the world to know that these high-lifers were the descendants of a distinguished family, from some old forefathers, who had been sold out upon slavery to pay their passage to this country. It was not sufficient to know that their "illustrious predecessors" had taken their start in life by peddling pins and needles, by spading up gardens for other people, or by entering other people's lands, and by hook or by crook, securing their titles. Through the mercy of God, the firmness of Mr. Lincoln, and the madness of the Southern Confederacy, we are all about to find a common level, where we can at least boast that the Lord is the maker of us all. He has not heretofore been changing! It will require lamps and gas-lights in day-time to find the aristocracy of this town. The dirtiest branch of the concern is following in the rear of Longstreet's army; some of them are attempting rapes on decent women; some are losing what little they had accumulated by playing cards; and others of them are killing themselves drinking mean whiskey. The days of their greatness and glory are over, and they are standing now where their merits, conduct and associations by right have placed them!

**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.**  
Our LITTLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond a doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, blind-stitching, cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread, and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Little Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in clean and elegant style.

The Folding Case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming a popular family sewing machine for our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**  
405 Broadway, New York.

**Milwaukee Office, 12 Newhall House.**  
N. B.—The Singer Manufacturing Company bought back the right for Rock County, and are now prepared to sell their own machines at a great discount. Send for a Pamphlet.

**D. WARREN, Agent, Janesville.**  
Office two doors below the Ford House, West Milwaukee street.

**REMOVAL.**  
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

**NEW AMERICAN ORGAN.**  
S. D. & H. W. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, built in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. acldawm

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This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of rivalling beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the dainty appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

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